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MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE BOARD Requirements for Low-Level Reconneissance of Cuba SUBJECT:

- The minute of the meeting of the Special Group on 15 February 1963 requested a comprehensive study of low-level reconnaissance of Cuba The minute stated that "such a study would include consideration of the strategic significance of proposed targets." COMOR construes the term "strategic significance" as confined to those targets relevant to an offensive threat against the U.S. COMOR has reviewed its previous recommendations for low-level photography and sets forth below its present thinking pursuant to the above injunction.
- Of major concern to the United States Government is 2. the introduction into Cuba of offensive weapons (MRBMs or IRBMs and bombers) or the release from concealment of any such equipment which may not have been removed from Cuba and which might be deployed from already prepared basic installations. There is no hard information (since the removal of surface-to-surface missiles) that either MRBM-IRBM, or bomber, or nuclear energy associated equipment had been introduced into Cuba or is present there. COMOR cannot,

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Surface-to-air missiles are not an offensive threat. Augustu with the although the nature of their deployment may indicate they are intended for the protection of offensive installations. Originally this was the case for some of the SAMs in Cuba but such redeployment as has been accomplished since the departure of the MRBM-IRMBs now suggests strategic defense of the territory of Cuba. We do not believe that, within the concept of strategic significance, low-level reconnaissance law loud of SAM sites is justifiable. If the natural this may change,

possible in high-level reconnaissance. Such surveillance of cruise missile activity as has been made by high-level reconnaissance reveals no ominous force level changes. As for the crates which have been associated with cruise missiles, a comprehensive and simultaneous low-level coverage of all crate sites, periodically repeated, would be needed to be more conclusive on this question. It is our opinion that the cruise-missile activity, while of significance as defense against invasion, is not significant in terms of an offensive threat against the continental United States. The may have in which the last light in this continental United States. The may have in which the last light in this continental United States. The may have in which the last light in this continental United States are deployed so as to pose a

threat to Guantanamo, the Board may wish to include this within the Approved For Release 2001/11/08: CIA-RDP92B01090R002600090034-4

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concept of an offensive threat against the United States. In that case cruise-missile sites in the vicinity of Guantanamo might be justified for low-level reconnaissance. I way thereof the for addition to summillance of sum the formal for the addition of the sum o

ground forces equipment presently located in Cuba is a cause of

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sources. Low-level photography if carried out comprehensively and

simultaneously might give us a better feel for the extent of Soviet

and equipment mustime of homeously equipment of personnel deployment. However, we do not consider this category

of activity to constitute a direct offensive threat against the United States.

Accordingly, we do not find a requirement for low-level coverage justifiable.

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Temain then two categories of targets which might give us information concerning the presence or introduction of offensive threfore, weapons in Cuba, These are ships suspect of carrying military equipment and personnel, and a number of unidentified installations, which include underground or unusual facilities.

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Ships: We consider the monitoring of military

personnel entering Cuba to be of first

dequately. COMOR considers that while these

rt they should be covered during the daytime

otography to supplement high-level coverage. these cargos adequately. COMOR considers that while these ships are in port they should be covered during the daytime by low-level photography to supplement high-level coverage. In addition and based on recent experience, COMOR is convinced that suspicious military equipment will be unloaded at night and, therefore, believes that nighttime photography will likewise be required.

Unidentified Installations: A number of unidentified installations, the majority of which include underground facilities, have been isolated by high-level coverage. These installations (listed at Tab A) are strongly suspect as being established for weapons storage of some sort.

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with high-level coverage and with some low-level coverage in the past we have not been able to explain the enigma which these facilities presents. However, we do know that in many cases an appraisal of the photography over a period of time shows the growth and expansion of such facilities. We consider their existence and continued development as sinister. We also believe that low-level photography can contribute to explaining the uses for which these facilities are intended. We again

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### 8. Recommendation:

- a. That high-altitude photography of ships in port identified as suspect be supplemented by low-altitude daytime photography and photography at night.
- b. That low-level photography be acquired on the unidentified installations listed in Tab A in the order of priority as indicated as soon as practicable.

c. how dead photo

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